

TEELS OF LIFE AS BURGLAR'S SPY

Jean Miller, Arrested With Man Shot at Passaic, Relates Amazing Story.

LIVED AT BEST HOTELS

Sorry Now, She Says, and Wants to Return to the Home of Parents.

New York, December 11.—"I'm sorry now, and just as soon as I get out of this I'll go back to my parents and be a good girl. No more burglary for me," said Jean Miller at the Passaic police station to reporters and the police just before she was taken to the county jail in Paterson.

The girl, who was arrested Thursday night after her companion, known as James Hanley, had been shot while entering the house of Theodore P. Talley, in Passaic, told what seems to be a history of her life. Although she is a native of New York, she admitted to the police that she was only seventeen.

"I was born in Ware, Mass., where my parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, still live," she said. "Two years ago I went to Boston. I worked in a store, where I met Hanley. He said he was a salesman, and I knew him as such for a long time. I was surprised when he finally told me he was a burglar, and he was persistent. He offered to take me through the East with him, to dress me as well, and all I was to do was to 'lay bones'—that is, to stand outside, keep watch and give an alarm if danger was near while he robbed houses. Now, every girl likes to travel, and to wear good clothes, so I agreed. We worked in the suburbs of Boston, making some good hauls, generally in the early evening.

Dined at Best Hotels

"We'd take lodgings in the most fashionable places, and when we were working, my presence with him threw off all suspicion. We wore fine clothes and dined at the best hotels; so there wasn't anything about our appearance to suggest the burglar. I was a little nervous at first, but while my 'pal' worked, he'd get me some of the business. We made a haul in Charlestown that produced \$600. From Charlestown we went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge to Providence. "It was in Providence where I first earned my money. There were two houses next to each other. They were in a dark alley, and looked good. Hanley tried the doors, and got into one, but some one in the other house saw him and got after him. My 'pal' shot twice, but didn't frighten the man chasing him. He rushed past me, and I screamed and fell. The man chasing my 'pal' was close to him, but gave up the chase to attend to me. By the time I was recovered 'him' had escaped.

"It was the one time I was called upon to carry out my part as a 'chicken.' I went with him to New York, but the big town was a little speedy, so we went to Philadelphia. In the first job we turned there Hanley got away with a number of gold watches and chains, jewelry and trinkets. He gave them all to me, and they filled two big pockets of my fur coat. I generally carried the loot, for we supposed I would not be suspected. From Philadelphia we went to Germantown, Pa., and from there to Camden.

"In Camden we worked four houses in one night. We had to get out of the place, though, because another fellow in the business crowded us. It doesn't pay to have two sets of burglars in one territory, so we quit. In twenty days we turned nineteen jobs. After all that you'd think we'd have a bunch of money, but we had nothing, and there wasn't much left in the treasury.

"Wanted to Try Her Hand. "We thought we'd turn a trick in Jersey City and we went there, but things didn't look very good. Hanley was sore and made up his mind he'd come back to Passaic. We gave

Associated Charities Appeals for Help

The Associated Charities of Richmond is no longer an experiment, it is an institution. By practical service it has earned its place in the life of this city. By its efforts charity has been made effective; professional begging has been discouraged; struggling men and women have been helped to help themselves; families about to break up have been kept together.

All this work is expensive, but it has not cost half as much in money, labor, self-sacrifice and personal service as the kind and generous people of Richmond spend on the Associated Charities. Under their leadership the undisciplined committee from the Citizens' Relief Association begs your assistance for the work of the Associated Charities during the coming year. This work needs \$12,000. Will you not help, and help now?

Very truly yours,
HENRY LEE VALENTINE (Chairman),
JOHN STEWART BRYAN,
JOSEPH E. WILLARD.
Special Committee.
Make remittances to C. C. Chaplin, (treasurer, P. O. Box 336; or to H. L. Valentine, chairman of finance committee, P. O. Box 247.

a good frisk at several houses and finally snatched one up as a good one. I had become quite bold, and wanted to do the breaking myself, but Hanley told me I'd better not. My skirts might get caught if I was chased, he said, and I'd be pulled in.

"He told me he'd give me a chance on the next job, and that in the meantime he'd get me a suitable pair of trousers. But I guess I didn't buy the clothes any more. I carried the poor fellow to the doctor's and went with him to the hospital, but I guess that's the last I'll have to do with this."

"The fur, diamonds, watches and bracelets the girl wore when arrested are worth hundreds of dollars. Hanley, who is also known to the police as 'Kid' Howard and Thomas Wandless, says that his mother, Mrs. Gustave Berner, lives at 289 Cumberland Avenue, Brooklyn. He had not seen her in ten years, he said, but he asked that she be notified if he died. It is believed by physicians at the hospital that Hanley will not recover.

WARNER'S SLAYER HAD ACCOMPLICES

J. F. Mulligan Has Made a Confession Which Has Been Corroborated.

New York, December 11.—The murderer of John C. Warner, the civil engineer who at the time of the expression of his strike was stabbed near a second street and Seventh avenue, was named yesterday by a hunting dog named Mulligan, who was on his way to Long Island, had no less than seven accomplices. This has been revealed by the confession of James F. Mulligan, which the detectives say, has been corroborated.

On Friday night Charles Hansen, of No. 674 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning. Andrew Martin, of No. 153 East One Hundred and Seventh street, was taken into custody, and yesterday afternoon Edward Hirschfeld, of No. 165 East One Hundred and Seventh street, was apprehended and held for examination.

Hansen and Martin, with Mulligan, were taken before Assistant District Attorney Rubin yesterday morning. There the mother of Mulligan threw her arms about her son's neck and pleaded with him to tell all he knew of the murder. The sight of one distracted mother had a strong effect on the newly arrested men. Martin corroborated almost everything that Mulligan had said in his confession. Hansen denied that he had been with the men who killed Warner, but said he knew Mulligan and he met him the day before the murder.

Both Martin and Hansen were taken before Coroner Hollenstien, held without bail, and committed to the Tombs. Mulligan had been paroled in the early part of the year, and he was released by Detective Donnelly. He had been under supervision, but had been ever since his arrest. Night before last he accompanied the detective to the car barn of the express company, where he identified several men who he said were either in the crowd of men who killed Warner, or were witnesses of the murder. The same night he went to Brooklyn and identified Hansen's picture at police headquarters.

Mulligan has named the man who actually stabbed Warner, but his name has not been given out by the police, and he is still searching for him. Mulligan admits that he was one of

the first, if not the first man, who laid hands on Warner. Warner, he says, drew back his arm and pushed him as he stepped and fell. While struggling with the crowd on top of him he was stabbed in the back.

Mulligan has given the name of the man who took to the strike headquarters the shotgun Warner was carrying in the Chauffeur's Union, which struck in sympathy with the expressmen, is held as a material witness. It is said that for some time after the murder he had Warner's gun in his custody.

JONES WILL NOT RUN FOR SENATE

Tugboat Pilgrimage to Warsaw Had Expected to Bring Him to Front.

Apparently Representative William A. Jones, of the First District, has determined not to make a contest for the seat of either Senator Martin or Senator Swanson in the coming September primary. This is the impression in Norfolk, where an element has been recently persistent in endeavoring to secure opposition to the incumbents.

Mr. Jones has discouraged the proposed tugboat trip from Norfolk to Warsaw, which was to have been for the purpose of bringing him out as a senatorial candidate. In consequence of this action, the trip has been called off, and Mr. Jones has been notified accordingly.

The only other two men seriously mentioned to oppose the Senators are Congressman Harry St. George Tucker, and if it is true that the Norfolk surgeons will now concentrate their efforts on securing the candidacy of these two men. Sundry conferences between the three were reported during the past week, but were apparently without result.

Mr. Jones has alienated the affections of the Norfolk agitators by advocating a postponement of the campaign until later on. Postponement is not what the Norfolk agitators want, and they have told Mr. Jones so. Several of their leaders have recently expressed a preference for Jones and Tucker instead of for Tucker and Glass, and they became impatient at the delay. Accordingly they recently wrote Mr. Jones that the cause was losing ground because no candidate was being named in opposition to the incumbents.

Mr. Jones says in his reply that he favors a short campaign and that he thinks there would be ample time for announcements after the beginning of the year. He also said he had written to another letter in reference to the proposed excursion from Norfolk to Warsaw. The latter message was not received, and it is stated that the leaders, concluding the Congressman was not so enthusiastic as they had hoped, mailed him a reply Saturday night taking up his position and intimating that they would not support him. This position, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to the First District men.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy—"The Country Boy." Bijou—"Rosald at Red Gate." Lubin—"Vandeville."

Big Comedy Hit. The big comedy hit of the present New York season is "The Country Boy" by Edgar Selwyn. Which Henry B. Harris will present at the Academy and Lubin to-morrow matinee and night. The company, which will present the piece here, is a very strong one and contains many well known favorites. All the costumes and the scenery are new, and the play is one which has never been presented in this city before.

The story of "The Country Boy" is of a youth who goes to New York to win fame and fortune. His lack of success at home he attributes to the limitations of a small town. In New York he is soon caught up in the maelstrom of a busy world and loses sight of the stimulus for his ambition, by attaching himself to a chorus girl. He wastes his time and money on her, and at last come to the end of his rope when he loses his position. Disappointed and dejected, despair overtakes him. When about to make away with himself, he is caught in the first grip of a man with a healthy and optimistic view of life, who labors hard and succeeds in restoring the boy to his original self-respect and enthusiasm. The youth returns to his home town to fight the great struggle of life. He succeeds, and wins the girl who has never let her love for him abate in the least.

"Rosald at Red Gate." Meredith Nicholson and George M. Cohan have scored another remarkable success in "Rosald at Red Gate," in which once again the public visits the locality of "The House of a Thousand Candles." Red Gate is a small place near Glenham House on Lake Annabie, but it is an original story not a second-hand tale. The play is the story of the new play, is the only character who reappears. The brave, witty Irishman steps from second fiddle to first readily enough, and plays his own game as cheerily as he did his friends. The heroines (there are two of them) are charming girls, but the mystery of their lives makes winning them an exciting task. Through adventure after adventure the romance proceeds to an unusual though happy climax. Nicholson's characters, always human and convincing, have been drawn to better advantage than in this play, which will be seen at the Bijou Theatre all this week.

BIG LEAGUE WILL MEET IN NEW YORK

New York, December 11.—This will be baseball week in New York. Within the next four days the club owners of the three leagues—two of them, the National and the American, will meet here in annual convention, and the Eastern League will elect officers, discuss amendments to rules and make out their plans for the season of 1911.

Two of the leagues—the National and the Eastern—will elect presidents. In the American, "Ban" Johnson still has nineteen years to serve, and will continue to do so. This far they have been little talk of any opposition to "Tom" Lynch, president of the National, but the friends of Edward G. Barrow, of Toronto, who managed the Montreal team last year, will put him forward against "Pat" Powers, of the Eastern League.

Barrow is said to have the pledges of five clubs—Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Baltimore and Newark—while it is understood that Rochester, Jersey City and Providence will support Powers. The result will be known to-morrow after the annual meeting of the Eastern League. Last year it was reported that Powers had promised not to run again, but it is known that strong pressure has been brought to bear on him to allow his name to be presented again. In any event, his friends wish to name his successor and will oppose Barrow.

The National League will meet on Tuesday and the American League on Wednesday.

R. T. WILSON LEAVES \$2,500,000 IN TRUST

New York, December 11.—By the will of Richard T. Wilson, the banker, who died at his home, No. 511 Fifth Avenue, November 26, his entire estate is left to his children, Clementine, William, Grace, and Mrs. Grace. The will was drawn, who died since the will was drawn, was to have received the income for life from a trust fund of \$2,500,000. It is stated that "no other provision is made for her beyond what has already been amply provided for."

Five trust funds of \$500,000 each are set aside for the benefit of the five children, Marshall Orme Wilson, Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Mary R. Golet, Mrs. Lella Belle Herbert and Mrs. Grace Vanderbilt. The will also provides that the income of the funds are to be distributed among their children. The residue, which consists of real estate, is distributed among the children already mentioned. James M. Edwards, of Morristown, N. J., and the two sons, are named as executors.

The will contains a request that the interest of the testator in the banking house be determined as soon after his death as possible.

MASKED BANDITS GET CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

Chicago, Ill., December 11.—Dragged from her bed by two masked robbers, one of whom held a dagger at her throat, Mrs. Henry Lorenz, sixteen, of Ravenswood Park, was tortured into revealing the hiding place of her money. She is in a critical condition as the result of the attack.

Mrs. Lorenz had laid down to take an afternoon nap, her child playing near her. Suddenly there was a creak at the window. Mrs. Lorenz awakened, but seeing no one, returned to sleep. The robbers stole into the house and seized her, one passing the edge of a dagger across her throat and threatening her with instant death if she did not reveal her savings. The other held a revolver to her head. Frightened almost into hysterics, Mrs. Lorenz led the robbers to the receptacle where she had placed her Christmas money. This they took, together with the child's toy bank, and fled.

RESCUERS BLOCKED

Their Work Retarded by Fresh Caving of Mine.

Frank, Alberta, December 11.—All to-day rescue parties worked at the Canada Collieries mine at Bellevue, where an explosion killed two scores of men Thursday night, but owing to a fresh cave-in, which blocked the passage, their efforts were retarded with little success. The latest casualty list gives the number of dead as forty-two, including five members of a rescue party.

Twenty-eight men, including a rescue party, had been in the mine for several hours without sending out any word. As the mine passages run for miles, it is feared that the rescuers may have been entombed. A rescue party of fifteen was brought out last night in a weak condition. They found lying in one place two bodies from the tunnel entrance. Most of the dead are Italians and Slavs.

The rescue party, which rushed to the scene of the explosion and party of officers to the scene of the explosion Saturday night.

If you are interested in a car, let us send you the opinions of some people you know, so you can see what the other fellows say about

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For 30 Years the House of Quality.

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its Long Record Proves its Merit.

The buyer who knows the difference in automobiles will own a

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VERBOSA

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WON THE PRIZE—Public and Captured the FAVOR.

THE 100-CIGAR FOR 50c.

Havana Filler—Puro Rican Wrapper. Call for it by name at your dealer.

Baker

The Worth Auto Sales Co., 439-501 W. Main St. Phone Madison 7060

POPULATION LARGER THAN WAS EXPECTED

Figures Show Greater Per Cent. of Increase From 1900 to 1910 Than Took Place in Previous Decade.

Washington, D. C., December 11.—In connection with the announcement of the population of the United States, made yesterday, the Director of the Census made the following announcement:

I believe that the population of the United States, 91,972,266, is somewhat greater than was expected by most people, especially statisticians. The increase from 1900 to 1910 took place from 1890 to 1900, namely, 21 per cent., as compared with 20.7 per cent. From 1880 to 1890 the increase was 20 per cent. The increase from 1870 to 1880 showed a falling off in the rate per cent. of increase. This was to be expected, because, in new countries generally, the rate of growth is higher than in old countries.

The fact that the per cent. of increase has been higher during the past decade than during the decade before is probably due to greater net additions to the population through immigration. The natural increase of the population has been probably somewhat less from 1900 to 1910 than it was from 1890 to 1900.

Relative Growth of Different States. There has been a very wide disparity in the rate of growth of different States during the past decade—a more marked disparity than has appeared at any other census for a long time. The range is from a decrease of 3.10 of 1 per cent. in Iowa to an increase of 120 per cent. in Washington. The increase is mainly confined to the broad groups of States, according to the differences in the rate of increase.

The States showing the largest rates of increase, falling below 100 per cent., are five in the great central section of the country, namely, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee; and three in the Southern States, namely, Mississippi, Alabama and Delaware.

The States showing the next higher rates of increase, between 10 and 20 per cent., are adjacent to those showing the lowest rate, and include, in the Middle West, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Kansas, and on the other hand, a great belt of Southern States, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. States which show an increase from 20 to 30 per cent. are, in the West, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and in the Southern States, Arkansas and Texas.

The States which show an increase exceeding 30 per cent. are, with the exception of New Mexico, Florida and Nevada, all located in the West and make up a solid belt comprising fully one-third of the area of the United States. North Dakota, Colorado and Utah had rates of increase between 30 and 50 per cent., while North Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona increased between 50 and 100 per cent., and Oklahoma, Idaho and Washington more than 100 per cent.

The rate of increase during the ten years, 1900 to 1910, was greater than during the previous decade in twenty-six of the forty-nine States, fifteen of these being west of the Mississippi River. The increase during the last decade was less than during the previous one in twenty-three States, sixteen of which are east of the Mississippi River. The greatest change in the rate of growth is found in the three Pacific Coast States and Nevada and New Mexico, all of which grew far faster during the past ten years than during the previous decade.

Grand Divisions of the Country. The Census Bureau divides the country into the following nine grand geographical divisions: First, New England; second, Middle Atlantic States; New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas; third, East North Central States; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; fourth, West North Central States; Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; fifth, South Atlantic States; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas; sixth, East South Central States; Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; seventh, West South Central States; Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas; eighth, Mountain States; Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming; ninth, Pacific States; California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

The population of these nine geographical divisions in 1910 is as follows: New England, 6,552,681; Middle Atlantic, 9,315,892; East North Central, 18,562,915; West North Central, 11,837,921; South Atlantic, 12,194,895; East South Central, 8,495,901; West South Central, 7,784,534; Mountain, 2,632,517; Pacific, 4,192,304. The population of the North Atlantic section is 55,757,115; Southern section, 29,359,337; Western section, 6,825,821.

The per cents of increase from 1900 to 1910 in the geographical divisions are as follows: New England, 17.2 per cent.; Middle Atlantic, 25.9; East North Central, 18.6; West North Central, 12.5; South Atlantic, 16.8; East South Central, 11.4; West South Central, 34.5; Mountain, 57.3; Pacific, 75.5. The increase was 17.7 per cent. in the North Atlantic section, 16.8 per cent. in the Southern section, and 68.8 per cent. in the Western section.

The per cents of increase from 1890 to 1900 were for the main geographical divisions as follows: New England, 19 per cent.; Middle Atlantic, 21.6; East North Central, 18.6; West North Central, 12.5; South Atlantic, 15.8; East South Central, 11.4; West South Central, 34.5; Mountain, 37.8; Pacific, 58.0, and 28.0. During that decade the population of the Northern section increased 14.4 per cent., Southern section, 22.4 per cent., and Western section, 32.0 per cent.

The fact that the rate of increase for the country as a whole was greater from 1900 to 1910 than during the preceding decade was due entirely to the fact that the rate of increase in the Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific divisions. In all six of the other divisions the increase during the last decade was less than during the previous one.

Relative Growth of Urban and Rural Population. As at every previous census, the present census will disclose a very great difference in the rate of the growth of cities as compared with small towns and rural districts. The standard adopted by the Census Bureau in distinguishing urban from rural population, is on the basis of places of 2,500 inhabitants, but at the present time it is possible to distinguish only the relative growth in places of 25,000

A WORLD'S RECORD

was set by a Chalmers "30" in the 1909 Vanderbilt Cup Race. Matson won the

Massapequa Trophy

over a course of 126 miles in 129 minutes, an average speed of 58.5 miles per hour. The nearest car was beaten by 19 minutes. Matson did not make a stop during the race. Such achievement is the result of

Chalmers Quality

Gordon Motor Company

of the country was an invaluable asset. The reinforcements which arrived today occupied a special train of seven coaches. In the contingent were twenty artillerymen, whose horses followed in a special freight.

NATIONAL EXHIBIT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Prof. Winslow to Explain Its Objects in Lecture on Wednesday Night.

The people of Richmond will have the opportunity of seeing and hearing on next Wednesday night Professor Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, who, among the many other services which he has rendered to the cause of public health, has recently inaugurated a move which is novel in its way and which will be of untold service in acquainting the people with the principles underlying the science of sanitation.

There is about to be established in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, a museum of public health. This is the conception of Professor Winslow, and he will have full charge of the installation of the new department. In addition to the educational features of this exhibit, there will also be a laboratory, in which will be kept "cultures" of all known kinds of bacteria. This will be of incalculable value to the teachers of bacteriology in this country, who at present have great trouble in getting and keeping such cultures.

The public health exhibit proper will take in all phases of this most important subject, just as the now-renowned tuberculosis exhibit covers one phase. Water supply, sewerage disposal, factory housing, factory and workshop conditions, means by which contagion in general is conveyed, insect carriers of disease, problems of ventilation in public and private buildings, are among the subjects which will be abundantly illustrated by all recognized methods, with story and working conditions, means by which contagion in general is conveyed, insect carriers of disease, problems of ventilation in public and private buildings, are among the subjects which will be abundantly illustrated by all recognized methods, with story and working conditions, means by which contagion in general is conveyed, insect carriers of disease, problems of ventilation in public and private buildings, are among the subjects which will be abundantly illustrated by all recognized methods, with story and working conditions, means by which contagion in general is conveyed, insect carriers of disease, problems of ventilation in public and private buildings, are among the 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